

HANDBOOK



SAN FRANCISCO

ACT NOW



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Have a wild but safe one...

The ACT UP/SF Media Committee

Activist and Community Events

Sunday June 17

at the Women's Building, 3543 18th Street.

Workshops 11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

- **Newsletter Production**
- **Racism, Drugs and the AIDS Crisis**
- **Developing a National Strategy to Defeat US Immigration Policies**
- **Traditional Values Coalition: Who They Are. What They've Done. Building an AIDS Activist Response to the Christian Rightwing.**
- **Politics of Alternative AIDS Treatments**

"Speaking across Borders" 2:00 to 5:00 p.m.

An educational and mobilizing forum discussing differences and intersections between the many communities affected by the AIDS pandemic. Main speakers include: Jennie McKnight (Gay Community News) on AIDS & Lesbian/Gay Liberation; Reggie Williams (PLWA National Task Force on AIDS Prevention/NABWMT) on Living with AIDS in the Context of Racism and Homophobia; Martin Foreman (Panos Institute) on The Global Impact of AIDS; Jorge Cortines (Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights) on Discriminatory INS Policies; Randi Gerson (ACT UP/SF) on Coalition Building. Speakers followed by testimonials and Questions & Answer session.

PISD CAUCUS DINNER. 5:30 p.m. Women's Building, 3543 18th St. at Valencia. A time for PISD people to get together, to eat, and dish.

Workshops 7:30 to 9:00 pm

- **How to create and Maintain a Needle Exchange Program**
- **Building an international Movement to Fight AIDS**
- **AIDS and the Struggle for Lesbian and Gay Liberation**
- **Connections between Reproductive Rights and AIDS Activism**

Monday June 18

San Francisco Women's Buiding

Action planning/preparation. Activists will coordinate the week's demonstrations, press conferences and create art. There will be legal and medical information and civil disobedience training. This will be a place for committees and caucuses to meet.

Tuesday, June 19

Demonstrate against the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 4:00 at Samsome & Market. Critically important because it takes place the day before the opening of the sixth international conference.

Fundraiser to Benefit the activist workspace/media center: "Storm the Box." 628 Divisadero. \$5 sliding scale. Come out. So we can get the word out.

Wednesday June 20

Opening day of the conference. ACT UP/Los Angeles, People with Immune Systems Disorder, PISD caucus, and treatment issues committee of ACT UP/SF are planning the opening day action.

Fundraiser for ACT UP/SF - ACT NOW. Non-stop Erratic Caberet. \$7 sliding scale. 10:00 pm - 2:00 am, 177 Townsend street. Dancing and dozens of live acts including Sister Double Happiness, 4 Non Blondes. Enrique, Jackson Saints and many more! Truly Awesome!

Thursday June 21

Women's Caucus networking meeting. Afternoon, location to be announced.

Demonstrate to expose the crumbling San Francisco model. 10:00am beginning at the ARC/AIDS Vigil, Civic Center.

"Drag USO Show." Fundraiser. Some of the most talented camp performers from around the country will provide entertainment for the militant activist troops converging on San Francisco. \$7 sliding scale. Doors open at 9:00 and performances start at 10:00. 1015 Folsom at Sixth.

Women's Party. Location to be announced.

Friday June 22

Several women's caucus groups will demonstrate to focus on the exclusion of women, children and people of color from research, treatment, and services. Gather at 4th and Market, ~~4:30 p.m.~~

11:30 am

Saturday June 23

HIV/AIDS March - A United Call To Action. Assemble at Justin Herman Plaza at 9:30 a.m. (Market Street near the Ferry Building).

Perverse Verse. Multicultural Poetry/Prose/Performance evening to benefit NIMEHUATZIN Nicaraguan AIDS Foundation. 8:00 at Mission Cultural Center, 2868 Mission at 24th St. (advance tickets: Modern Times Bookstore and A Different Light).

Sunday June 24

Lesbian/Gay Freedom Day. The annual parade leaves from Market and Spear at 11:00 a.m. at the same moment as Louis Sullivan closes the conference with his keynote address.

Club Uranus. 401 6th St at Harrison. ACT UP/SF gets a portion of the cover.

Out with a Bang. Fundraiser for HIV/AIDS March: A United Call to Action at Colussus 1015 Folsum. 6:00 p.m. \$7 at the door.

Throughout the month of June.

Inside Out. Voices from Home. A mixed media, multicultural response to the AIDS epidemic. Includes an installation by the Women's Caucus of ACT UP/San Francisco. San Francisco Art Institute, 800 Chestnut St, 771-7020.

Urban Scrawl. An exhibit and giveaway of AIDS related xerox, fax and sticker art. Cheap Art Store, 537 Divisadero. 885-0720 or 558-8184.

Opening night performance at the Armpit Gallery, 8:00 p.m., 633 Haight St.

69 hours: On-Line Against AIDS. Performance, exhibits and electronic media combine in this show, presenting an alternative means for people to communicate their ideas and feelings surrounding the AIDS epidemic. For 69 hours a network of computers and facsimile machines in New York's Simon Watson Workspace, San Francisco and Amsterdam's Paradiso will

be the forum for this information exchange. Thursday, June 21 at 5:30 until Sunday, June 24th, 5:00 p.m. Capp Street Project, New Langton Arts, SF Art Institute, SF General Hospital Lobby. There will be 8-10 other locations. To find other locations call 271-8466.

Display of the AIDS Memorial Quilt. (June 21, 7-10 p.m; June 22-23, noon -10; June 24 noon to 6). At Fort Mason Center, Buchanan and Marina Blvd in the Festival Pavilion.

The 10th anniversary convention of the National Association of Black & White Men Together. June 24-30. At SF State. For info call Tim 826-4618 or Shurland 863-8405.

The 1990 National Bisexual Conference. June 20 - 24. For information call 775-1990.

AIDS In Bay Area. Photography Exhibit. June 6 - July 7. At the Eye Gallery. 115 Mission Street.

Drawing the Line. A participatory photo exhibit exploring the issue of lesbian sexuality. June 1 - July 7, 1990. SF Camerawork, 70 12th St, Between Market & Mission.

Lecture: AIDS and Art, Media to Metaphor by Robert Atkins, Thursday June 14, 8:00 p.m. SF Camerawork, 70 12th St, Between Market & Mission.

Inventory of Affinity. A collection of erotic images of gay men, from Mexico City. Mission Cultural Center, 2868 Mission St. June 8-July 8. Lesbian Hands Performance, by Barbara Hammer, SF Camerawork, 7012th St, Between Market & Mission.

Festival of Free Expression. June 22 - July 4. Contact Coalition for Freedom of Expression. 1805 Divisadero. San Francisco, CA 94115.

Call the ACT UP Phone Machine for Daily Events 563-0724

Festival of Free Expression. June 22 - July 4. Contact Coalition for Freedom of Expression. 1805 Divisadero. San Francisco, CA 94115.
Visual AIDS II. Exhibit of International, educational AIDS Posters. Ansel Adams Center 250 4th Street. 495-7000.

The sixth international conference events activists "might" want to see.

Community Outreach sessions, sponsored by the Sixth International Conference on AIDS, are free and open to all. Sessions will be held at the Herbst Theater, 401 Van Ness Avenue.

- "The Global Impact of AIDS," Wednesday (June 20), 7-10 PM.
- "Barriers to Outreach," Thursday 7-10 PM.
- "Treatment, Research, and Clinical Trials," Friday 7-10 PM.

Speakers include Anthony Fauci, Luc Montagnier and Mark Harrington, ACT UP/NY. Panelists include Jesse Dobson and Michelle Roland, ACT UP/SF.

• "The Political Stuff of HIV Disease," Saturday 2-5 PM. Speakers include Paul Boneberg, Martin Delaney. Panelists include Peter Staley, ACT UP/NY

For more information about this program call Mike Shriver, 18th Street Services, San Francisco, 861-4898 or Laura Thomas 558-9237.

Le Manifeste de Montreal

Declaration of the Universal Rights and Needs of People Living with HIV disease

Preamble

HIV disease (infection with HIV with or without symptoms) is a worldwide epidemic affecting every country. People are infected, sick and struggling to stay alive. Their voices must be heard and their special needs met. This declaration sets forth the responsibilities of all peoples, governments, international bodies, multinational corporations, and health care providers to ensure the rights of all people living with HIV disease.

Demands

1. All governments and all international and national health organizations must treat HIV disease positively and aggressively as a chronic, manageable condition. Ensuring access and availability of treatment must be part of the social and moral obligations of governments to their citizens.

2. Governments must recognize that HIV disease is not highly infectious. Casual contact presents no threat of infection, and irrational fears of

transmission must be fought.

3. An international code of rights must acknowledge and preserve the humanity of people with HIV disease. This code must include:

- a) anti-discrimination legislation protecting the jobs, housing and access to services of people with HIV disease;
- b) active involvement of the affected communities of people with HIV disease in decision-making that may affect them;
- c) guaranteed access to approved and experimental drugs and treatments, and quality medical care.
- d) the right to anonymous and absolutely confidential HIV antibody testing. Pre-and post-test counseling must be available;
- e) the right to medically appropriate housing;
- f) no restriction on the international movement and/or immigration of people with HIV disease;
- g) full legal recognition of lesbian and gay relationships;
- h) no mandatory testing under any circumstances;
- i) no quarantine under any circumstances;
- j) protection of the reproductive rights of women with HIV disease, including their right to freely choose the birth and spacing of their

children and have the information and means to do so;

k) special attention to the unique problems and needs of intravenous drug users, including provision of substance abuse treatment on demand;

l) special attention to the unique problems and needs of prisoners with HIV disease and guarantees that they receive the same standard of care and treatment as the general population;

m) the right to communication and all services concerning HIV disease in the language (written, signed or spoken) of his/her choice, through an interpreter if necessary;

n) the provision of reasonable accommodation in services and facilities for disabled people;

o) catastrophic/immunity rights - the guaranteed right of people faced with a life-threatening illness to choose treatments they deem beneficial for themselves.

4. A multi-national, international data bank to make available all medical information related to HIV disease must be created. This includes all data concerning drugs and treatments, especially basic biomedical research and the initiation of any progress of clinical trials.

5. Placebo trials must be

recognized as inherently unethical when they are the only means of access to particular treatments.

6. Criteria for the approval of drugs and treatments should be standardized on an international basis so as to facilitate worldwide access to new drugs and treatments.

7. International education programs outlining comprehensive sex information supportive of all sexual orientations in culturally sensitive ways and describing safer sex and needle uses practices and other means of preventing HIV transmission must be made available.

8. The unequal social position of women affecting their access to information about HIV transmission must be recognized and also their rights to programs redressing this inequality, including respects for women's right to control their own bodies.

9. Industrialized nations must establish an international development fund to assist poor and developing countries to meet their health care responsibilities including the provision of condoms, facilities for clean blood supply and adequate supplies of sterile needles.

10. It must be recognized that in most parts of the world, poverty is a

critical co-factor in HIV disease. Therefore, conversion of military spending worldwide to medical health and basic social services is essential.

We Demand

- Massive funding to end the AIDS epidemic;
- A federally-funded education program;
- Centrally coordinated research;
- A free, nationalized health care system;
- Public accountability;
- A worldwide, culturally-sensitive funding program.

We Oppose

- Quarantine or mandatory testing for HIV exposure;
- Discriminatory measures instituted by public or private organizations against any groups or individuals with AIDS or ARC, or who test positive for HIV exposure;
- All laws that contribute to the spread of AIDS or discrimination;
- Spending cuts in any social service or health programs;
- The use of inflammatory, isolating language.

Sidebar

We believe that the AIDS crisis calls for a broad movement actively engaged in ending the epidemic. We recognize that AIDS has had a devastating impact on the lesbian and gay community. We further recognize that the AIDS crisis disproportionately affects men and women of color. Any strategies to fight the crisis must incorporate these understandings.



S A N F R A N C I S C O

Founding Statement of People with
AIDS/ARC

The Denver Principles

We condemn attempts to label us as "victims", which implies defeat, and we are only occasionally "patients," which implies passivity helplessness, and dependence upon the care of others. We are "people with AIDS."

We recommend that health care professionals:

Who are gay, come out, especially to their patients who have AIDS. Always clearly identify and discuss the theory they favor as to the cause of AIDS, since this bias affects the treatment and advice they give. Get in touch with their feelings (fears, anxieties, hopes, etc.) about AIDS, and not simply deal with AIDS intellectually.

Take a thorough personal inventory and identify and examine their own agendas around AIDS.

Treat people with AIDS as whole people and address psychosocial issues as well as biophysical ones. Address the question of sexuality in people with AIDS specifically, sensitively, and with information about gay male sexuality in general and the sexuality of people with AIDS in particular.

We recommend that all people:

Support us in our struggle against those who would fire us from our jobs, evict us from our homes, refuse to touch us, separate us from our loved ones, our community, or our peers, since there is no evidence that AIDS can be spread by casual social contact.

Do not scapegoat people with AIDS, blame us for the epidemic, or generalize about our lifestyles.

We recommend that people with AIDS:

Form caucuses to choose their own representatives, to deal with the media, to choose their own agenda, and to plan their own strategies.

Be involved at every level of AIDS decision-making and specifically serve on the boards of directors of provider organizations.

Be included in all AIDS forums with equal credibility as other participants, to share their own experiences and knowledge.

Substitute low risk sexual behaviors for those that could endanger themselves or their partners, and we feel that people with AIDS have an ethical responsibility to inform their

potential sexual partners of their health status.

People with AIDS have the right:

To as full and satisfying sexual and emotional lives as anyone else.

To quality medical treatment and quality social service provision, without discrimination of any form, including sexual orientation, gender, diagnosis, economic status, age, or race.

To full explanations of all medical procedures and risks, to choose or refuse their treatment modalities, to refuse to participate in research without jeopardizing their treatment, and to make informed decisions about their lives.

To privacy, to confidentiality of medical records, to human respect, and to choose who their significant others are.

To die and to live in dignity.



AIDS Buzzwords:

They misinform, insult, and promote ignorance and death.

Jody Powell, former White House press secretary, has identified the following terms as "buzzwords" that either should not be used by reporters or that require explanation. His comments are taken from *You Can Do Something About AIDS*, published by The Stop AIDS Project, Boston, Mass., 1988.

Term

Problem

Bodily fluids

"...should never be used without an explanation of which bodily fluids actually contain the HIV virus in concentrations sufficient to transmit the disease...Sweat, saliva, and tears are all bodily fluids, but do not carry a threat of HIV infection. Reports on AIDS should make it clear that semen, vaginal fluids, and blood are the concern here."

General population

"...artificially divides the American people into those who have the disease and those who do not. Everyone who has AIDS—regardless of sexual orientation, race, gender, or how they were exposed to the virus—is part of the 'general population.'"

High risk groups

"...implies that some kind of demographic trait, rather than behavioral practice, is responsible for AIDS exposure."

APPROPRIATE TERM: High risk behavior

AIDS victims

"...People with AIDS are not victims; they are people struggling to live normal lives in the face of a fatal disease. We don't refer to people with other diseases as victims..."

MOST PREFERABLE PHRASE: People with AIDS

HIV virus vs. "AIDS"

"Many people still confuse exposure to the HIV virus with the disease itself. More than one million people are believed to have been exposed to the virus; some fifty thousand actual cases have been reported.*** Coverage should always explain the difference."

Condoms

"Reports recommending condom use to reduce the risk of HIV exposure should clearly state that latex condoms with a spermicide are preferable (natural lamb condoms may not provide the necessary protection)."

Intimate sexual contact

"...a polite phrase that doesn't tell the reader anything useful (many people regard kissing and fondling as intimate). Certain sexual practices—especially unprotected anal intercourse—are known to pose a much greater chance of HIV transmission than others. News articles should make this clear."

ACT UP feels that the following terms also pose problems.

Innocent victims

A term sometimes applied to children with AIDS or those who contracted AIDS through blood transfusions; a value judgment that implies that some people with AIDS may be guilty of something. "Victims" is also a problem (see above).

AIDS carrier

The term "carrier" is reminiscent of the typhoid hysteria of the 1920's, and can incite similar reactions.

APPROPRIATE TERMS: HIV (antibody)-positive person or person with AIDS (depending on condition), or person with HIV.

AIDS activism vs. gay rights

AIDS activist groups are sometimes incorrectly called gay rights groups. While some AIDS activists also campaign for gay rights, and some issues may overlap, the two subjects should not be confused.

Having sex

Also vague; see "Intimate sexual contact" (above).

***Outdated figures



ACT UP DEMANDS FOR NIH ACTION

Commentary by Mark Harrington
The National Institutes of Health (NIH) receives billions in public research funds each year, and yet its AIDS research has produced precious little for people living with HIV and AIDS. The AIDS Clinical Trials Group (ACTG) has proved to be a massive, dysfunctional failure in its efforts to lengthen and improve the lives of people with AIDS.

We assert that in any society worthy of the name humane, health care would be a right, not a privilege; that all people living within the borders of the USA are entitled to their government's protection against disease and death; that treatments for deadly diseases should be developed for public health and not for private profit; and that the AIDS communities must play a guiding role in the planning and execution of a coordinated, national effort to end the HIV epidemic and save the lives of all those infected. This is why we are bringing our demands, with our bodies, to the NIH on May 21, 1990.

WE DEMAND:

1. To President Bush and the U.S. Congress: AIDS research and health care funding must not compete with other pressing health care priorities. The entire biomedical research budget must be doubled to meet America's health care crisis. Both branches of the U.S. government must provide leadership and comprehensive, coordinated AIDS research, education, prevention and health care provision effort, with enhanced funding to keep pace with the epidemic.

To the NIH:

2. No more secret meetings. All NIH AIDS meetings, including those of NIAID (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases), its Division of AIDS, ACTG conferences and core committees, the AIDS Clinical Drug Development Committee (ACDDC) and the National Cooperative Drug Discovery Groups (NCDDGs) must be open to people with AIDS and HIV, activists and the press.

3. Restructure ACTG decision making. The ACTG Executive Committee must be restructured to include representatives of all ACTG committees and from the communities and from the communities affected by AIDS.

4. End conflicts of interest. All ACTG-funded investigators must make public details of all financial links they maintain with pharmaceutical sponsors.

5. Focus on developing NEW treatments. The ACTG must research 30 new treatments a year in small, technology intensive Phase I/II safety/activity studies, to get new treatments out the door. Then, pharmaceutical sponsors and community-based groups can conduct larger treatment trials.

6. Focus on the entire range of AIDS morbidity and mortality. Over 90 percent of AIDS deaths are caused by opportunistic infections (OIs); but just 17 percent of ACTG subjects so far have been in OI trials. The ACTG must immediately start trials designed to prevent or treat the most serious and widespread OIs: CMV, MAI, fungal infections, toxoplasmosis, cryptosporidiosis; and the HIV associated cancers, KS and lymphomas.

7. Diversify research priorities. In the next two years, the ACTG must make the five major opportunistic infections treatable or preventable, must improve quality of treatments for AIDS associated cancers, must intensify research into rebuilding the immune system-including fetal

tissue research-and must initiate a good-faith effort to analyze alternatives to pharmaceutical therapy, including holistic, non-pharmaceutical and nutritional approaches.

8. Flexible, Innovative, multi-agent combination trials. The future of HIV treatment lies with combination therapy. It's time to initiate nationwide combination trials with alternating or sequential anti-HIV agents, plus immune-rebuilding treatments and multi-opportunistic infection prophylaxis.

9. End medical apartheid-open trials to ALL HIV-infected people. ACTG trials must be open to the entire spectrum of the HIV infected population. Exclusion criteria must be compensated for by open enrollment safety/treatment trials for all AIDS complications. Enrollment of underrepresented groups, including women, people of color, present and former drug users, must be enhanced through provision of health care, transportation subsidies, child care and addiction treatment.

10. Streamline pediatric treatment access. The ACTG must design treatments trials for children as soon as treatments prove safe in adult Phase I studies.

11. Maximize therapeutic impact of research. The ACTG must design studies to maximize medical impact, not to serve narrow, FDA or industry defined, NDA-driven licensing of treatments for just on of the many affected populations.

12. AIDS clinical trials must provide state-of-the-art clinical care. ACTG trials must provide participants with state-of-the-art therapies as they evolve, rather than forbidding them as with many past studies.

13. Rapid translation of results into clinical practice. NIAID's Division of AIDS must establish an Office of HIV/AIDS Clinical Care to provide state-of-the-art treatment guidelines, and to oversee the rapid translation of trial results into clinical practice.

14. Nationwide observational database on the full prevalence of all AIDS complications. The ACTG must conduct an ongoing monitoring database to assess changing patterns of AIDS-related conditions and treatment use in all affected populations, and draw its research priorities from the changing face of AIDS in the real world.

15. Link funding to performance. Next year, the five-year ACTU grants are up for renewal. Under the existing program, many

unproductive sites receive funds disproportionate to their performance. Funding renewals should be linked to enrollment of participants, and targeted goals should be set for all sites.

16. Conduct research where the need is greatest. When the ACTU grants are renewed, research sites should be established in high-incidence areas now unserved-such as Harlem, Brooklyn, Newark, San Juan, Houston and Dallas. AIDS research and health care need to be provided together in all high HIV incidence areas.

DEALING WITH THE MEDIA

Along with the thousands of activists due in for the Sixth International AIDS Conference, thousands of journalists are expected in San Francisco, and the whole world will be watching. In addition to the work being done by the ACT UP Media Machine, it's especially important for **all of us** to be as **media aware** as we can be.

The key is not just that the activist voice comes through loudly, but that the voice comes through **making particular political points clearly and loudly**. Media coverage is very difficult to control, but the more people we have saying the same basic thing over and over, the more likely it is that we'll get covered as we'd like. The guidelines below are intended to help us do that. When approached:

1. Find the spokespeople for the event and link them up with journalists. Planners of each action are designating media spokespeople, who will know the ins and outs of the action's politics, will participate in a training session, and will have thought through what they want to say. It's important for those people to give their lines over and over. **Know** who these spokespeople are, and try to **take** the journalist to them, to make sure that the connection is made. There is no need to be negative in the interaction ("Duh, I don't know nothing"); instead, you can just suggest that the best person to speak to is so-and-so, who's the spokesperson for this event.

2. Think about and know how to talk to journalists. Spokespeople can't and shouldn't be the only ones doing the talking -- but there are particular skills involved. If and when you decide to talk with journalists, keep in mind the way

they work (e.g., they use short quotes) and our goals (clear repetition of the same basic ideas increases our chances of getting those ideas across). This means that you should:

- **Know the politics of the event.** If you are not clear on the details of issues, stick close to the overall big-picture political position. Press releases and fact sheets will usually provide you with the basics. If you're unsure, or caught off guard, and you want to avoid potential damage, indicate that you're speaking for yourself.

- **Set the agenda.** You do not have to accept the journalist's framing of the issues, or even answer the question s/he asks. Know what you want to say and make sure that you say it, whatever the question is.

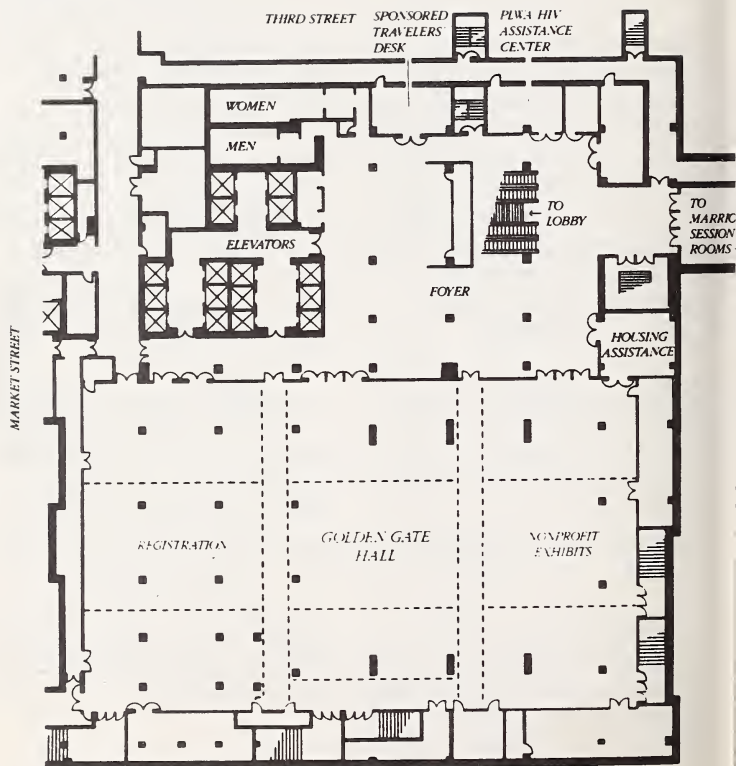
- **Think about quotes and "frames" beforehand.** The fact is, most media work with concise statements with grabby language -- sound bites."

Consider what you would say if you had five seconds to tell the world your/our position. Talk about this with your friends, in committees, in affinity groups, in jail in the shower. The media also tend to develop a particular frame for an event (e.g., the story of the rowdy, immature activists vs. the rational scientists); we need to develop and repeat the frame we'd like to see them adopt (e.g., the story of the heroic, committed activists vs. the greedy medico-scientific profiteers, or committed activists vs. the greedy medico-scientific profiteers, or whatever).

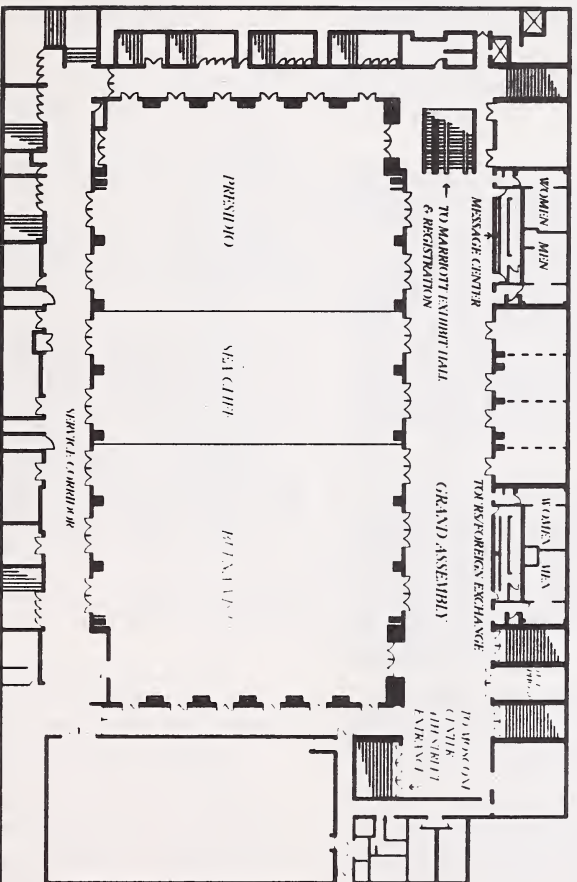
- **Be visually aware.** Most of us are already tuned in to how great we look on camera. Play to the cameras; for example, when they're around, make sure that you're in a (photogenic) bloc rather than scattered about.

- **Watch out for traps.** Don't be pulled into leading questions ("Isn't it true that...")

*SF MARRIOTT
CONFERENCE
REGISTRATION
AND NONPROFIT
EXHIBITS
GOLDEN GATE HALL*



ST. MARRIOTT'S SESSION ROOMS



LEGAL SUPPORT STRUCTURE FOR THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL

Hi,

We are preparing for hundreds of arrests over the 5 day period around the Sixth International AIDS conference. We expect these arrests to include CD at organized demonstrations, and surprise affinity group actions. There will be a 24 hour hot-line number for the week and we are asking for legal support people from other cities to help us staff it.

ACT-UP/SF and the National Lawyers Guild have been putting together the legal support structure. There will be an ACT-UP legal support coordinator each day, and primary on-call lawyers. We are also developing a list of specialized lawyers (for minors, immigration, serious criminal matters, etc.) and back-up lawyers. Law students will also be helping out.

ACT-UP/SF had a legal training in May and there will be three during the week of June 17. They last one hour and give people a basic outline

of the legal system here, and training in jail decision making, and in legal observing. Everyone should plan to attend one of these trainings. Because we expect that people will be involved in unscheduled small group actions, the philosophy of the legal support is that every activist should be prepared to take on a legal observer role, if necessary. There will be some legal observers at the scheduled actions, but again, they can't be everywhere. **WE ARE OUR BEST LEGAL SUPPORT.**

Deeg
for legal committee
ACT-UP/SF

CALIFORNIA LEGAL SYSTEM

On any given day in California over 160,000 people are in prison, jail or youth detention centers. Eleven new prisons are in the process of being built.

If arrested you will be charged with either an infraction, misdemeanor or felony.

Infractions are less serious, and are generally violations of city or county ordinances. They are not crimes and should not be a part of your criminal record, but they do show up on your computer print-out. If the cops accuse you of an infraction, you are generally issued a citation. Fines for these may generally be paid in absentia. There is no right to a jury trial.

Misdemeanors are the most common demonstration arrests. They include offenses like trespass, unlawful assembly, blocking an entrance, disturbing the peace, resisting arrest, simple assault (no serious bodily harm), and low level property damage. California doesn't divide its misdemeanors into classes, but each misdemeanor

carries its own penalty (for example a maximum of 90 days and/or \$200 fine for disturbing the peace), which is no more than a year in the county jail. They are generally violations of the California Penal Code.

Felonies are also violations of the California Penal Code and are punishable by sentences of one year or more, which can be in a state prison. They include more serious assaults or property damage. "Criminal conspiracy" is also a felony, including "conspiracy" to commit a misdemeanor, and recently women on the U.C. Berkeley campus who were, allegedly, wheat-pasting posters were arrested and charged with conspiracy, and held overnight. (The felony charges were dropped a couple of days later). One man is about to go on trial for conspiracy charges for a demonstration three years ago in Concord.

People convicted of felonies or misdemeanors can be forced to "make restitution" to the "victim" of the crime, or to pay into the victims compensation fund. (The "victim" can be the city, or a private company or organization, etc.)

SPECIAL ISSUES

Medications—You are supposed to be allowed access to medications. If you are booked, they will be turned over to jail medical personnel. If you are in a holding situation, and need your medications, ask (and then demand if necessary) to see jail medical personnel if the police that are holding you will not allow you to take them. All medications must be in a prescription bottle, and you should have a copy of the prescription (and any special instructions) either on you (see section on HIV transmission) or with your legal form, or with a friend who is here. (People who do not give their name when arrested will probably have problems getting medications.)

The SF jail does not stock AZT or other anti-virals (like DDI, DDC, etc.) or any of the experimental drugs people may be taking. Therefore, people who may be arrested should be sure to have a couple of days' supply with them, or easily accessible to our legal support. If there are a large number of arrests, people may be jailed in other facilities or even in neighboring counties. Therefore, everyone who is taking prescription medications is

advised to bring a three day supply with them in a prescription bottle, or to make arrangements to have it available to the legal team. People who are on aerosolized pentamidine or other medications that are taken at long intervals are advised to get treatments before they leave home, so that they are not immediately due for treatment. The jail has informed us that it takes a weeks, and medical documentation (T-Cell count or previous diagnosis of PCP) to arrange for pentamidine treatment.

People Under 18—People under 18 are classified as juveniles. They will be separated from the group (generally) and taken to juvenile hall. For misdemeanors, they are generally cited out by the probation officers. For felonies, they are generally held a minimum of 72 hours before being released pending a detention hearing or release by probation officer, although they can be released earlier. They will only be released to a responsible adult, generally a close relative or family friend. People under 18 are not eligible for bail or for O.R.

For this reason, ALL people under 18 should attempt to bring two

originals of parents' permission form. There is no guarantee that this form will get you out, and the probation officer may insist on making phone contact with your parents. At the very least, people under 18 should bring the names, addresses and phone numbers of relatives or family friends in the SF Bay Area. There are public defenders at the hall and they have been made aware of the demonstrations. The conditions at the hall are generally pretty bad and result in a scandal (when someone dies for lack of medical treatment, etc.) every few years. For that reason, legal support will be especially concerned with arrests of youth.

We have arranged for several lawyers who are familiar with the juvenile system to be available that week, and for advice before you come. If you need more information, call Deeg at 415-346-0647. Please also read the section on HIV transmission.

Immigrants, visitors, and other entrants—Immigrants with green cards should not suffer any special consequences as the result of a demonstration type arrest. (Only if the offense involved "moral

turpitude" (possibly might include felony assaults) would it become grounds to challenge their residency). Immigration lawyers doubted that a CD type arrest would be used to terminate a visitor's visa, or that it could be used to require HIV testing (in terms of immigration, that is). People who are not here legally may be turned over to the INS by the police. (It is police discretion.) If they are turned over, they will appear at a master calendar hearing, and will generally face deportation or voluntary departure. It is possible that the INS will try to take actions against people arrested on the demonstrations, and a special handout will be available in the next week or so, so call us if you need it.

HIV testing—In 1987 and 1988 laws were passed allowing for the non-voluntary testing of prisoners and people convicted of sexually related "crimes". The broadest law is the Block Initiative. Under this law, anybody charged with interfering with a peace officer (cops and many others), firefighter, or emergency medical technician, can, after a court hearing, be forced to take an HIV test. All the hearing has to establish is that there is probable cause that any body fluid

of the defendant came in contact with the cop or whoever. The results are disclosed to the person tested, the person who requested the test, and their employer, and the state department of health services. For people under 18, their parents will also be informed. This law has been upheld against individuals who bit cops, and it can probably be used if you spit on one. Contact with blood or semen is covered by this law and a couple of other laws as well. All the laws allowing forced testing give you access to a court hearing before it happens, although you will probably have to insist on your rights. If the cops or sheriffs tell you they are taking you to be tested, insist on seeing a lawyer, and having a hearing.

The lawyers advise that you should not reveal your HIV status to any police agency (or discuss it where it can be overheard by them.) Needless to say, this advice conflicts with the advice to carry a small quantity of drugs you may need with you. Certainly, medical records or documentation of your HIV status should be left with legal support or a friend, not carried with you.

GETTING ARRESTED

THE ARREST

Arrests may happen in a number of ways. You may be doing something you suspect may be construed as illegal (like sitting in an intersection), and the police may warn you that if you do not move, you will be arrested. They may warn you several times. Eventually, they may arrest you. Or, you may be arrested by one or several cops grabbing you from behind and tackling you to the ground, pinning your hands behind you and handcuffing you. You may be in a group that is unexpectedly surrounded by police and told you can't leave. At some point, you will be told that you are under arrest. They may handcuff you, often using the plastic "flexcuffs", which have caused a lot of injuries. They may take a polaroid picture of you and your arresting officer on the scene, or they may do it when they get to the jail, or they may not do it at all.

Be sure somebody has your full name—yell it out. We can't find you in jail if we don't know your name, and you'd be surprised how many Tom's, Derek's and Amelia's there are.

You are required to give the police your name and address. **DO NOT GIVE THEM ANY OTHER STATEMENT.** Refuse to answer questions without your attorney. Do not talk in jail or the police van about anything that you do not want the police to know.

GETTING OUT OF JAIL

You will be placed in a van or police car, and eventually taken to one of the police stations. The "Hall of Justice" (HOJ) is located at Seventh and Bryant (850 Bryant) and is the main jail. Demonstrators are often taken to the basement there, and then held and cited out. (The basement of the HOJ is not jail, it is the police station, and until you are booked into jail you may have trouble getting medical attention, lawyers are often not allowed in, and you are often not allowed to make phone calls). If you are charged with an infraction or misdemeanor, you will probably be issued a citation at the precinct which will give the number of the offense and a court date for arraignment, which will probably be in two to four weeks. If the arresting police do not choose to cite you out, then you will be transported to the HOJ, (or if in the basement, brought

upstairs) and booked into the jail. (You may then be cited out by the Sheriffs department). **WHEN YOU ARE RELEASED, CALL THE LEGAL HOT-LINE NUMBER!!!**

Signing the citation constitutes a promise to appear. Failure to appear, (or to arrange for a lawyer to appear for you on a misdemeanor) will result in a bench warrant being issued for your appearance.

When you are booked, you are legally entitled to make two free phone calls (in the local calling area) one to arrange bail, and one to arrange for representation. **ONE PERSON FROM EACH GROUP SHOULD CALL THE LEGAL HOT-LINE NUMBER** and give all names, charges and where you are.

If you are not cited out, bail will be set, which will probably be a huge amount of money. You should be able to talk to someone from the O.R. project within a few hours, or the next morning (if at night). (O.R. means "Own Recognizance" which means they let you out on your word that you will appear, without charging bail.) They will ask you for information on where you work and live, and for references. It is

important that the references give the same information that you did. A decision to grant O.R. will be made by a judge (based on the O.R. project recommendation) and is based on "ties to the community" which are supposed to be related to likelihood to appear. Someone who lives in California, has a steady job, has lived in the same place for a year, is charged with a misdemeanor and doesn't have any warrants will generally get O.R. People who differ from this may not. It is difficult to get O.R. on charges that involve violence, especially assault on a cop. Out of state people are eligible for O.R.

If they determine that you are not qualified for O.R. then serious work needs to be done around bail. By this time, you hopefully will have seen or spoken with one of our lawyers. (It is rare that demonstrators get this far, IF the legal support is working, that is, if we know that the person is in jail, and that person's full name.) There may be some personal contacts made with judges to ease this process.

Affinity groups, especially out of state affinity groups, who are planning actions that MIGHT be

construed as FELONIES (serious property damage, for example) should consider raising and bringing bail funds with them. The SF ACT-UP community does not have a lot of money or resources; people who can help are encouraged to do so.

JAIL DECISION MAKING/JAIL SOLIDARITY

Demonstration arrests are different from other arrests. You're a group of people who the police have to be more restrained with than the average arrest. People know you're there, and the police know that there are people outside who will bring pressure on them if they fuck up. This doesn't mean, however, that SFPD doesn't beat up demonstrators, or separate out "troublemakers", etc.

When we're arrested, we generally want to get out as soon as possible. But it's important to make sure that all of us get out, and that people are not left behind. When you're arrested, men and women are separated. It becomes important for neither group to cite out until they know that all of the other group will be allowed to as well. For example, on Oct. 6 (before ACT-UP/SF got its shit together around legal support) two people were left in jail,

because no one knew that they were there. One ended up pleading guilty at his arraignment to serious charges.

The police will generally tell you that everyone will be cited out (it could be a lie) or that the other group have all decided to cite out. It is important to use our unwanted presence (they don't want to book all 23 of us, transport us to the HOJ etc.) to force them to release the others. For example, when Stop AIDS Now Or Else did the Golden Gate Bridge Blockade last year, one woman was separated and brought upstairs to the jail, while the other women were held in a holding pen in the basement and told they would be cited out. The men were in the holding cells. The men refused to cite out until they heard from the women, and the women refused to cite out until they knew that the woman who had been booked was being cited out. In fact, she was cited out first. People in holding areas especially need to be creative and improvise in order to communicate. Legal support should know what is going on, and if you call the hot-line number information can be exchanged.

Many groups of defendants will

choose a person to speak to the police for the group. It is important to remember in making decisions in jail that everything may be being recorded or monitored. Decisions need to be made quickly and everyone needs to participate. It is often possible that one or more people may need to cite out, while the rest of the group remains.

Some demonstrators look at being in jail as an extension of the demonstration, or a moving of the locale, and are not eager to cite out. Some people will give a name with some political content (e.g. Nelson Mandela). (In California, this may be charged as a separate misdemeanor.) People need to be clear with other demonstrators about what they are going to do, and what they want from other people, and let legal support know so that we can make the right kind of arrangements. People who do not plan to give their names need to be aware that it will interfere in their getting medications.

ARRAIGNMENT

If you are still in custody, you will probably be arraigned in the afternoon (if arrested in the morning) or the following morning. You

legally **MUST** be arraigned within 72 hours of arrest, or they must release you. The 72 hours does not include days when there is no court.

If all systems have broken down, you have failed to connect with legal support, and you are faced with an arraignment by yourself, explain to the judge that you have been unable to reach your lawyer (for whatever reason, the cops wouldn't let you call, etc.) and ask for time to arrange representation, etc. If they absolutely force you to plead, **PLEAD NOT GUILTY. DO NOT** plead guilty under any circumstances until you have talked to one of OUR lawyers. Ask the judge to grant O.R. or to set bail.

If you have been cited out, you will probably have an arraignment date in two to four weeks. If it is a felony, you **MUST** appear. If it is a misdemeanor, a lawyer can appear for you, at the arraignment. If you are charged with an infraction, you can just pay the fine.

Simple demonstration-type misdemeanors are often discharged (not filed) or reduced to infractions by the arraignment. This does **NOT** INCLUDE ASSAULTS ON POLICE, or serious property damage. Since

people who are hurt by the police are generally charged with assault, try not to get beaten up by the police.

POST ARREST PROCEDURES

1. Check in with our legal support person at the jail when you are released or call the hotline if there is no one at the jail. Give name, phone, address (permanent and temporary) charge and court date.

2. There will be defendant's meetings on Saturday, June 23 at 5:00 p.m. and on Monday, June 25. If you absolutely can not make one of these meetings, be sure to talk to someone on the legal support committee before you leave town.

3. There will be a lawyers available to consult with. Ask the legal support hotline to contact one if you need it.

4. If you are arrested there is a very good chance that you will have to appear here in person at some point.



DEMONSTRATOR CHECK LIST

BRING TO DEMONSTRATION:

1. Paper and pen to write down badge numbers and names of people arrested, etc.
2. One good piece of i.d.
3. Comfortable, protective clothing.
4. Legal phone number—write it on your arm.
5. Change for phone and bus.
6. Prescription medications in a prescription bottle (about 3 days' worth).
7. If under 18, copy of parents permission form.

DON'T BRING TO DEMONSTRATION:

1. Anything illegal.
2. Your address book
3. More i.d. than necessary, or written information you don't want the cops to have

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SEE AN ARREST OR INCIDENT

1. Write down names (full names) of demonstrators and badge numbers and/or descriptions of police and what they are doing.

2. (May need to be done first) If there is brutality, or an unexpected arrest, draw attention to the incident without bringing more people directly into the police net (for example standing several feet off and pointing or chanting (Some police chants: "Racist, Sexist Anti-Gay, SFPD go away"; "Racist, Sexist Anti-Dyke, SFPD take a Hike"; etc.). Call for medic, etc. Under SFPD rules, a medic on the scene is in control in terms of dealing with an injured person.

3. If there's no police liaison available, and it seems appropriate, two people from the group of bystanders should approach the highest ranking cop and attempt to find out where they are being taken.

4. Call the legal hot-line number as soon as possible to let them know an incident is in progress, and then again with all names, etc.

CHECKLIST ON HOW TO DEAL WITH INFILTRATORS

1. Check out the authenticity of any disturbing letter, rumor, phone call, or other communication before acting on it. Ask the supposed source if she or he is responsible.

2. Keep records of any incidents which appear to be government inspired. Evaluate your response and report your experiences to the Movement Support Network (212) 614-6422, and the National Lawyers Guild.

3. Deal openly and honestly with the differences within our movements (race, gender, class, age, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, physical limitations, etc.) before the FBI and the police can exploit them.

4. Don't try to expose a suspect agent or informer without solid proof. Purges based on mere suspicion only help the FBI and police create distrust and paranoia. It generally works better to criticize what a disruptive person says and does without speculating as to why.

5. Support all movement activists who come under government attack. Don't be put off by political slander, such as attempts to smear some militant opponents of the government as "terrorists." Organize public opposition to all FBI witchhunts, grand jury subpoenas, political trials, and other forms of government harassment.

6. Cultivate relationships with sympathetic journalists who seem willing to investigate and publicize domestic covert operations. Let them know when you are harassed. Since the FBI and police thrive on secrecy, public exposure can undermine their ability to subvert our work.

7. Don't try to tough it out alone. Don't let others become isolated. Make sure that activists who are under extreme stress get the help they need (someone to talk with, rest, therapy, etc.) It is crucial that we build support networks and take care of one another.

8. Don't carry address books, friends' phone numbers, sensitive political documents, etc., to demonstrations; especially if you are risking arrest. They may be confiscated by the police. Don't

bring illegal weapons or [illegal] drugs to demonstrations.

9. Above all, don't let our movements be diverted from their main political goals. Our most powerful weapon against repression is effective political organizing around issues which directly affect people's lives.

This leaflet has been reprinted, in part, with permission from War at Home, by Brian Glick, which is available from South End Press, 116 S. Boltolph St., Boston, MA 02115, for \$5.00, or call toll free 800 533-8478.



S A N F R A N C I S C O

JUST SAY NO TO THE FBI AND POLICE!

1. You do not have to talk to FBI agents, the police or any investigators. You do not have to talk to them on the street, at your office, if you've been arrested, or even if you're in jail. Only a judge has the legal authority to order you to answer questions.

2. You do not have to let the FBI or police into your home or office unless they have a search or arrest warrant. Demand to see the warrant. The warrant must specifically describe the place to be searched and things to be seized.

3. If they do present a warrant, you do not have to tell them anything other than your name and address. You have a right to observe what they do. You should take written notes of what they do, their names, badge numbers, and what agency they're from. Have your friends who are present act as witnesses.

4. If the police or FBI try to question you or try to enter your home without a warrant, just say no. The police are very skilled at getting information from people, so

attempting to outwit them is very risky. You can never tell how a seemingly harmless bit of information can hurt you or someone else.

5. Anything you say to a FBI agent or cop may be used against you and other people. Once you've been arrested, you cannot talk your way out of it. Don't try to engage the cops in a dialogue or respond to their accusations.

6. You do not have to reveal your HIV status to the police, jail personnel, or FBI. If you are charged with interfering with an officer by biting, scratching, spitting, or transferring any bodily fluids on a cop, a judge may order that you take a blood test and your HIV status may be revealed to others. If you've been arrested, you should refuse to take a blood test until you've been brought before a judge and have a lawyer.

7. You have a right to make three telephone calls if you've been arrested on state charges and booked into jail. Within three hours of your arrest, you have a right to free local calls to a lawyer, a bail bondsman, and a friend or relative. Demand your right to make those calls.

8. Lying to an FBI agent or other federal investigator is a crime.

9. The FBI may threaten you with a grand jury subpoena if you don't talk to them. They may give you a subpoena anyway, so anything you tell them may permit them to ask you more detailed questions later. You may also have legal grounds to refuse to answer questions before a grand jury. If you are given a grand jury subpoena, you should call a lawyer immediately or contact the National Lawyers Guild at the number below. You should also tell movement groups and your friends about the subpoena, and discuss with them how to respond. Do not try to deal with it alone.

10. If you are nervous about simply refusing to talk, you may find it easier to tell them to contact your lawyer. Once a lawyer is involved, the FBI and police usually back off because they've lost their power to intimidate.

Demonstrations Committee
National Lawyers Guild
558 Capp Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
415 285-5066

AIDS CARE INFORMATION People of Color

National Task Force on AIDS prevention- Contact: Albert Cunningham, 255-8378. "NTFAP bases itself on multi-racial/ multi ethnic responses to the disproportionate rate of HIV/AIDS in Gay and Bisexual men of color. Our program delivers risk reduction play shops targeting Black Gay and Bisexual men."

**The Latino AIDS Project/
Proyecto Latino Contra el SIDA-** Location: 2401 24th St., SF, CA 94110. Phone: 647-5450. Contact: Miguel Ramirez, 864-5855 x2519. "The Latino AIDS Project has been in existence since...1986... providing AIDS information, education, and prevention of AIDS to the Latino community of San Francisco and the Bay Area."

Mano-A-Mano Project -Location: 3490 20th st., Suite 101, SF,CA 94110. Phone: 647-6627. "... providing case management and counseling to Latino PWA's, their families and significant others. "

The Latino AIDS Coalition - Contact Aldolfo Mata, chair 431-3212. Founded to confront the issues of racial and cultural insensitivity within the white gay male community and the lack of resources needed to fight AIDS in the Latino community of SF.

American Indian AIDS Institute of San Francisco -Location: 333 Valencia Street, Suite 200, SF,CA 94103. Phone: 626-7639. "AIAI was created to provide Indian-specific AIDS information and education to prevent HIV exposure and provide services to Indians who are HIV infected. AIAI was formed by Indian AIDS activists and service agencies within the SF Indian community in January, 1988."

Gay Asian Pacific Alliance - Address: PO Box 421884, SF, CA 94142-1884. Contact: Rafael Chang, 5860686(PR/Outreach) or Steve Lew 282-7546(HIV/AIDS Committee). "GAPA is dedicated to creating awareness, developing positive identity and establishing a supportive community for gay and bisexual Asian Pacific men."

Black Coalition on AIDS. 6025 3rd St. 553-8197.

MEDICAL & AA

Contact: *AIDS Foundation —
Phone(local): 863-2437,
Phone(national): 1-800-for-AIDS,
Address: 25 Van Ness Ave., SF, CA
94102

AIDS CARE INFORMATION -

Clinics and Hospitals.

*Kaiser Permanente Hospital -

Phone: 929-5747, Address: 2425
Geary Blvd., SF, CA 94115.

*Ralph K. Davies Medical Center -

Phone: 965-6779, Address: Castro
st. and Duboce Ave., SF, CA 94117.

*San Francisco General Hospital -

Phone: 821-5310, Address: 1001
Potero Ave., SF, CA, 94110.

*Haight Ashbury Free Medical Clinic

-Phone: 431-2450, Address: 1694
Haight St., SF, CA 94117.

*Health Center No. 1 (DPH) -Phone:

558-3905, Address: 3850 17th st.,
SF, CA 94114.

*South of Market Health Clinic -

Phone 626-2951, Address: 551
Minna St. SF, CA 94103.

PHARMACIES

*Walgreen Drug Store (Castro Area)

Prescriptions: 861-3136, Store
Information: 861-6276, Address:
498 Castro st.

*Walgreen Drug Store (Mascone
Center Area) Prescriptions: 391-

7222, Store Information: 391-4433,
Address: 135 Powell st.

SAN FRANCISCO AREA TWELVE STEP MEETINGS

For more information on meeting
places and times call the following:

*Narcotics Anonymous(NA) —

Phone 621-8600.

*Cocaine Anonymous (CA) —Phone

474-7133.

*Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) —

Phone 661-1828.

*Sex and Love Addicts Anonymous

(SLAA) —Phone 771-8888.

*AL-ANON and Adult Children of

Alcoholics (for co-dependants,
lovers and friend of alcoholics) —

Phone 626-5633.

*NAR-ANON (for co-dependants,

lovers and friends of addicts) —
Phone 821-1960.

CFIDS Foundation (Chronic
Fatigue Immune Dysfunction
Syndrome) 3548 18th St #20, SF
524-4228.

Women's Cancer Resource

Center, 3023 Shattuck Ave,
Berkeley, CA 94705. Call before
dropping by - 548-9272.

"Environmental Illness Guide"

Susan Molloy, 2 Park Circl, #202
Marin City, CA 94965, 331-9804.

FOURTH STREET

HOWARD

Restaurant

POSTERS

ROOM E

Restrooms

ROOM D

EXHIBITS

Entrance

Escalator

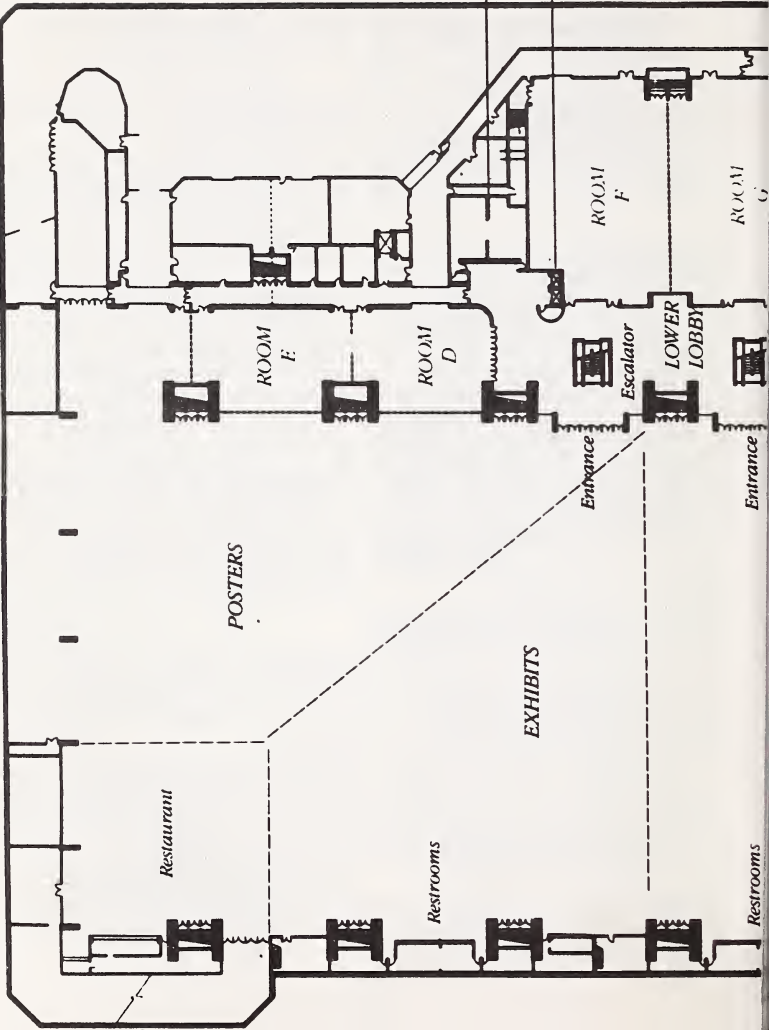
ROOM F

LOWER LOBBY

Restrooms

Entrance

ROOM G



STREET

Elev

Rest

ROOM H

Escalator

Entrance

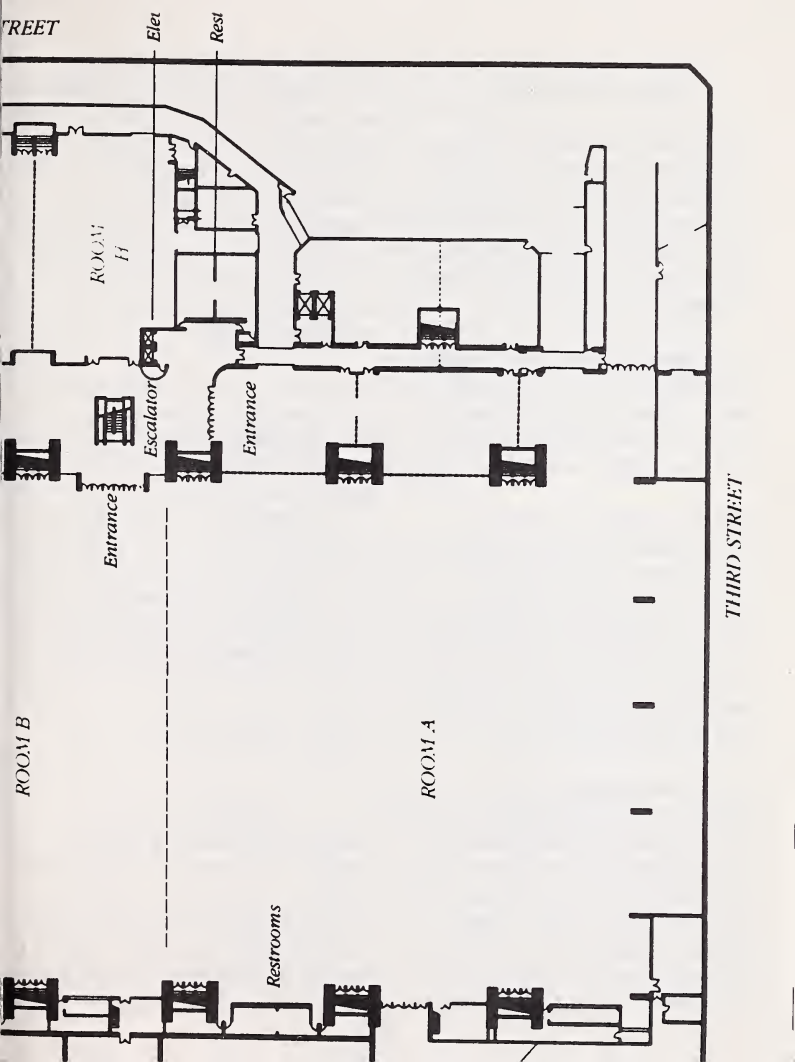
Entrance

ROOM B

ROOM A

Restrooms

THIRD STREET



San Francisco

People who live in San Francisco are fond of saying it's just a big small town. It's more like a collection of small towns. SF is divided into several fairly distinct neighborhoods, each with its own name, commercial district and distinct flavor.

Let's start with downtown. It has a lot of tall buildings, and it spreads like a cancer. It's centered on Market Street, which divides two of the city's largest neighborhoods.

South of Market ("SoMa") is a combination warehouse district/hip urban clubland. Artists and musicians used to live there, and a few still do. Nightlife in SoMa used to mean gay leather bars, now there are a variety of trendy clubs and restaurants to choose from instead, centered on Folsom Street.

North of Market, downtown spreads its tentacles wide. However, it hasn't yet completely penetrated the city's most urban neighborhood, the Tenderloin. The central feature of the 'Loin is the SRO (Single Room Occupancy) hotel and other forms of "cheap" housing. How cheap? You can get an SRO room

for \$400/month these days. This area is populated mainly by those on fixed incomes, low-income working or non-working people, punk rock wastrels and, in increasing numbers, Southeast Asian families. The police presence is heavy, and so is street crime. The 'Loin abuts a growing district of expensive but half-empty speculative hotels.

Going back toward the Bay a bit but further North is **Chinatown**, one of the city's growing neighborhoods. The main tourist drag is Grant Avenue, the main street for local Chinese residents is Stockton. Housing here means tiny, tiny rooms shared by whole families at incredibly high prices. Restaurants from super-cheap to outrageously expensive, Chinese grocery stores and shops with bargains from the Far East are everywhere. Chinatown is a fun urban experience for the visitor.

When Chinatown runs into Broadway, San Franciscans start calling it **North Beach**. North Beach includes a strip of, well, strip joints on Broadway, which also once included the two main punk clubs in the city, the Mabuhay Gardens and the On Broadway. North Beach was

the center of the beatnik community In the '50s — remaining artifacts from that era include **City Lights Books**, owned by poet Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Vesuvio's bar next door and lots of coffeehouses, from the trendy to the still-sorta-boho. North Beach is thought of as the city's Italian district, although few Italians still live there, and it's centered on Columbus Avenue. You'll find many Italian restaurants, and a certain atmosphere remains.

As you move into the residential area in the hills above North Beach and Chinatown, you'll find some of the city's most exclusive areas. There's a lot of old money on **Nob Hill**, **Russian Hill** and the area known as **Pacific Heights**. There are also buildings full of Chinese immigrants in Nob Hill, which is rapidly becoming a mostly-Chinese area.

Running along the base of Nob Hill is **Polk Street**, which has many (mostly gay) bars as well as neighborhood shops, increasingly catering to the Chinese community.

Parallel to Polk is Van Ness Avenue, a major thoroughfare that bisects Market Street. Several of the city's large movie theaters are near

Nob Hill on Van Ness. As it nears Market, Van Ness brings you to the **Civic Center** area. Here is City Hall, juxtaposed with a tent city for the homeless (which may be gone by the time you read this.) Here is UN Plaza, site of a Farmer's Market and of the ARC/AIDS Vigil, another encampment where people with ARC and AIDS are living to put on the pressure for medical research and other assistance. This area is a center for homeless people because there are several places nearby where some services — food, shelter, medical care — are available.

West of Van Ness is an area known as the **Fillmore** — unless you're a real estate agent trying to sell one of the hundreds of new condos recently built there, in which case it's "Lower Pacific Heights." The Fillmore was a Jewish neighborhood in the early part of the century, but took center stage as the main base of San Francisco's large black community during the wartime boom of the '40s. After the war, black munitions workers and their families found themselves unwanted and unemployed, and the area soon became a notorious ghetto. In the '60s, huge areas were demolished in the name of urban renewal (or

"negro removal," as the "joke" went then) and thousands of people were displaced. Some of the empty areas were replaced with housing projects, others remained vacant until the last two or three years. The city sold them to developers, who are now producing condo buildings with a few allegedly affordable units (\$800 for a one-bedroom apartment is the guideline.) Tension simmers under the surface here. The projects are not a safe place to be — definitely not for those who live there, and hopefully not for the yuppie scum who are moving in.

A small area between the Western Addition and Pacific Heights is known as **Japantown**. Except for a few buildings full of pensioners, few Japanese now live here. There is a mall-style shopping center with Japanese shops and restaurants.

North of the Fillmore is another predominantly black area, the **Western Addition**, which is centered on Divisadero Street. This district has many fine Victorian and Edwardian homes, as does the Fillmore. The plague of gentrification has crept in over the past ten years, but there are still many low-income and working people in this area. Divisadero crosses Haight Street,

forming a dividing line between "**Lower Haight**" (really part of the Fillmore district) and the **Haight** district proper. Lower Haight Street used to be a business district serving the Fillmore neighborhood; now it's playland for the black leather/art scene/English motorcycle crowd. It's not necessarily an expensive area to live, and some of the area's "attractions" (Nickie's Bar and Grill comes to mind) are hip but fun.

Following Divisadero south, its name changes to Castro Street. The center of the **Castro**, probably the best-known gay neighborhood in the world, is at Market and Castro. It's a rather upscale area, with many gay bars, boutiques, bookstores and cafes. The surrounding area includes many beautifully restored homes.

Back to the North, the neighborhood known as the Haight starts where Haight Street crosses Divisadero. Bound Together Books, San Francisco's anarchist bookstore, is rapidly becoming an old-timer as the street becomes a haven for chain stores like The Gap, fashion boutiques and galleries. They come and go quickly, thanks to spiraling

rents. Weekends bring big crowds to the Haight.

At the end of Haight Street is the start of Golden Gate Park, a long, wide park that runs all the way to the ocean. That end of the park is a gathering place for the area's street people, many of whom sleep in the park surreptitiously. Within the park are playing fields, biking, running, walking and horseback riding trails, picnic areas, gardens, forested areas, several museums and children's playgrounds.

The area west of the park is known as the **Richmond District**. Largely a residential area, its main streets are Geary (chain stores, gas stations and a long strip of Irish bars, some of which cater to the city's undocumented Irish immigrant community) and Clement Street (small restaurants and shops.) The Richmond's population is growing rapidly with the recent influx of Hong Kong Chinese.

To the east of the park is the **Sunset District**, also largely residential. It has several neighborhood shopping streets, the largest of which are Irving and Judah. This area is still predominantly white, including a

large Irish and Russian emigre communities. It also has a large and growing Chinese population, including many immigrants from Hong Kong.

Southeast of the Sunset is Lake Merced, a natural lake with fishing, boating and trails for exercising. San Francisco State University and several suburban-style developments are located in this area. San Francisco has no real student quarter; one once existed near the university, but it was torn down by the school's administration when it became a center for student activists in the '60s.

The hills to the east of this area — including Mt. Sutro, with the large orange electric tower — are less densely developed than other parts of the city. Condominiums and single family homes are arranged in winding rows up the flanks of the hills.

If you go south you'll run into **Oceanside**, a working-class penalty, middle-class black neighborhood. Beyond this San Francisco ends and the peninsula begins with Daly City, a town with a large Filipino community. San Jose Blvd. (Highway 280) is a

dividing line. Below it lie the neighborhoods of **Hunter's Point and Bayshore**. There are projects in this area, including some with a well-earned reputation for violence. There are also more owner-occupied homes in Hunter's Point than in any other city neighborhood. It boasts a large black middle class and a large black underclass. Both neighborhoods grew up as a result of Navy shipbuilding activity during WWII and have suffered since as both skilled and unskilled labor jobs left the city.

The site of one of the earliest Spanish settlements, **the Mission** was long an Irish stronghold. A few Irish bars remain, but it has long since become the center of the city's Hispanic community. Mexican-Americans share the area with newcomers from Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador and parts further south. Bodegas and restaurants with specialties from all over Central and South America can be found in this area, which runs on both sides of Mission Street, along with cultural centers and galleries serving the Hispanic communities. Also in the Mission are a number of lesbian/women's bars and bookstores, especially on Valencia Street.

The Inner Mission is currently the hottest real estate buy in the city, according to the local papers. That means displacement and gentrification are going on, with low-income artsy types in the vanguard as usual. This makes for a certain amount of tension, but not so much as in the city's black neighborhoods. Political realities here are such that large-scale demolition projects are unlikely in the Mission, and a considerable amount of low-income housing development there in the past ten years has been spearheaded by community-based non-profits. There has been a reported increase in street crime in this neighborhood recently, possibly as a result of crack. But it is basically a safe and friendly neighborhood for respectful visitors who pay attention.

I've missed a few smaller areas — **Potrero Hill, Noe Valley, Duboce Park and Glen Park** spring to mind — but space constraints are a reality. This is a city for walking and a city for enjoying. If you have spare time during the conference, don't let the opportunity to see the real San Francisco (not the tourist traps) pass you by.

Local Resources

Various bookstores and other resources of note in the Mission and elsewhere in San Francisco. Note that the numbered streets are in another section of town than the numbered Avenues.

A Different Light 489 Castro St, 431-0691 Broad selection of gay/lesbian books & more, in the Castro.

Artists Television Access (ATA) 992 Valencia St, 824-3890 Non-profit production & exhibition for media arts

Bolerium Books 2141 Mission #300, 863-6353 Out of print, hard to find, radical & anarchist history.

Bound Together Bookstore 1369 Haight St, 431-8355 Anarchist collective. Literature, publications and material

City Lights Bookstore 261 Columbus Ave, 362-8193

L.Ferlinghetti's bookstore

Marcus Garvey Books 1722 Fillmore St, 346-4222 Books by and about black people

Modern Times Bookstore 968 Valencia St, 282-9246 politics, culture, 3rd world, gay, womens, etc

Old Wives Tales 1009 Valencia St, 821-4675 Women's bookstore

Processed World 495-6823

Publishers of the magazine of the same name

Rainbow Grocery 1899 Mission St, 863-0620 Complete grocery and general store

York Theatre 2789 24th St, 282-0316 Worker owned/operated movie theatre

Roxle Cinema. 3117 16th St at Valencia. 863-1087

Photocopy Shops

The Carbon Alternative 3181 Mission & Army or 2336 Market between Castro and Noe.

Copyprint Graphics 3228 16th St btwn Guerrero/Dolores

Speedy Gonzales, 2071 Mission btwn 16th/17th



SAN FRANCISCO

Public Transportation

by Dean V.S. Ouellette

You can go anywhere by MUNI. In addition, you can get to the heart of the Mission District quickly via BART. Public transportation in SF is a great place to cruise girls and boys.

MUNI (San Francisco Municipal Railway)

Our main transit system, consists of street cars, which also run underground, and buses. The five street car lines run under Market St. from the Embarcadero out bound to Van Ness Ave. where tow, the N & J split into their routes. The K, L and M all continue together until the Castro Street station. Inbound always means Embarcadero, which is considered "downtown". All underground MUNI stations have elevators to the street.

The buses either peel off a street car route or intersect one or more street car routes. they are generally slower, but cover every part of the city. Some buses have wheelchair lifts, and some "kneel" towards the curb if you have trouble with high steps.

FARES

CASH. You must have exact change, and can get change at any of the BART stations. On Market street, MUNI and BART share the same spaces from the Embarcadero outbound to the Civic Center. When you enter a MUNI gate, press the transfer button for a transfer. If you board a street car above ground or board a bus, ask the driver for a transfer. The transfers are good for two hours from the time of purchase, and can be used for two additional rides. Have the driver rip only the top part off first.

PASSES. MUNI has monthly passes good for unlimited rides. To use underground you must put them through the gate device to enter. At street level, just show the pass to the driver upon entry. MUNI also sells 1 and 3 day passports, no HIV questions hers, which you can buy for \$6. or \$10. You may buy the 3 day passports ahead of time and then scratch out the month and the three consecutive days you want to use the passport (like lottery tickets).

BART (Bay Area Regional Transit)
I admit to BARTophobia, but BART is excellent for traveling to Daly City or to Oakland, Berkeley and other East Bay cities. Also, if you're

downtown near Market, it's the best way to get to the MISSION. In SF, BART shares the same stops as MUNI, but are another floor below, from the Embarcadero the the Civic Center. BART requires buying tickets, like the Washington, D.C. Metro, for the required fare. Anywhere in SF the fare is .85¢, same as MUNI. BART has change machines outside of the gate for any use. You need a ticket both to enter and leave BART and if you don't have enough money on your ticket you can stick it in an ADDFARE machine, put in cash, and upgrade your ticket. During busy times people wait in line on the platforms, so don't jump ahead or you'll be the target of major bad karma or more tangible objects. All BART stations have elevators to the street. All BART cars make an annoying noise when the doors close.

DESTINATIONS. Always ask driver for help and to let you know when your stop arrives.

Moscone Center. Take streetcar to Powell station. You can head south on fourth street by walking 2 blocks, or taking the 30 or 45 bus. Note: do not take 9AX or 9BX, as these are express buses. To return to Market,

walk over to third street, and catch a 9X, 15, 30 or 45.

Castro Street via Market Street.

Take a K, L, or M streetcar underground, or the 8 bus above ground, in all instances heading outbound. From Moscone Center it's quickest to go to Market Street and follow above directions.

Valencia Street has its own wheelchair accessible bus, the 26. It runs close to the Mission 14, but is a vast improvement. You can catch it at 4th and Mission, which is between Moscone Center and Market. It will take you into the Mission, mostly via Valencia Street, and as far out as SF State.

Hall of InJustice. aka Southern Station, Police Headquarters. 850 Bryant. From Market, get off at Powell Street and walk south to Bryant (5 long blocks) or take the 27 to 6th and Harrison and walk to Bryant (1 block). Alternate, get off at Van Ness and take the 42 to the front steps. Going back to Market, catch the 42 on Harrison.

SOMA South of Market. Use the same instruction for Moscone Center or Hall of Injustice, but get off at Folsom or Harrison.

Mission District from Moscone, take the 26 from 4th & Mission or the 12 which runs from 6 to 6 weekdays only, from 4th & Folsom. Best yet is to go to Powell Street station and go down to the BART, take any Daly City train and get off at either 16th or 24th streets. Your could take the MISSION 14, it seems like the obvious choice, but it makes many stops and is one line where I feel safer on the street.

The Haight go to Market Street and take the 6, 7, or 71 outbound and get off at Filmore for the lower Haight, or after Buena Vista Park for the Haight-Ashbury. Note-coming from Embarcadero, Van Ness is the last main spot on Market where you can catch a Haight bound bus.

Alternate to the upper Haight- take the N Judá streetcar from Powell station outbound to either Cole (just after 2nd tunnel) or Stanyan and walk four blocks North to Haight Street.

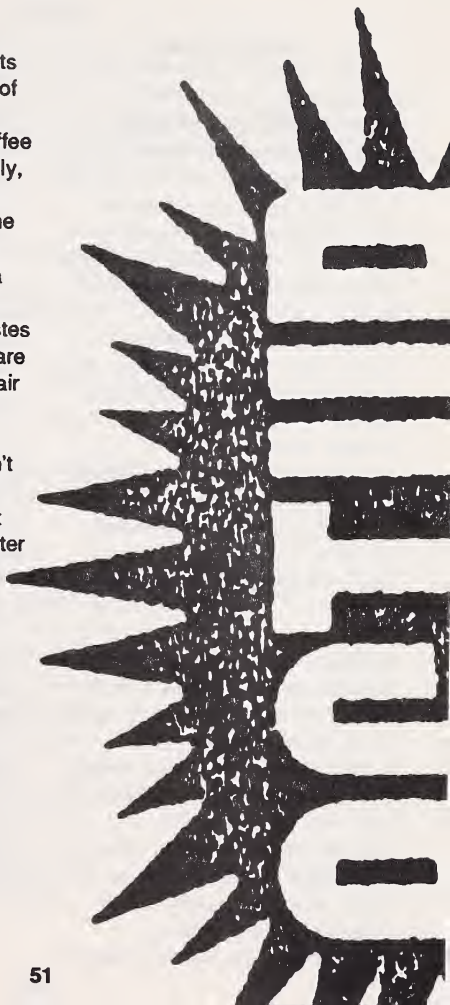
OWL Service. All streetcar lines, in the form of buses after 12:30, and some bus routes run all night. They aren't frequent, running once an hour, but they're there. Consult a MUNI map.



YO!

Being a diverse group of activists we have a highly opinionated list of places at which to hang.. The following recommendations of coffee houses and bars are not, obviously, the only places to go in San Francisco. However they are some of ACT UP/SF's most frequented haunts. We have tried to amass a list that has something in it for everyone no matter what your tastes or kinks. As you will notice there are plenty of places that are wheelchair accessible. They are denoted by the abbreviation W/A.

If we have missed anything don't be afraid to explore on your own. Enjoy and remember to carry that whistle with you everywhere. Better safe than sorry. Happy hunting.



Coffeehouses

Castro

Cafe Flore (AKA Cafe Hairdo) - Located at Noe and Market. Open 8 AM to 11 PM daily. ACT UP friendly with plenty of cruise material for guys and gals. Scary organic food available. Indoor/Outdoor seating. All the attitude at twice the price. W/A.

Village Deli Cafe - Located on Castro btwn 18th and Market. Open 8 AM to 9 PM daily. Palestinian owned. Lesbian/Gay friendly. Food 'n' stuff. W/A.

Just Desserts - Located on Church St. btwn 15th and Market. Open 7 AM to 10 PM daily. Gay owned. Incredible munchies and sugar high.. Indoor/ Outdoor seating. Not W/A.

Mission

Cafe Mecando - Located on 16th btwn Guerrero and Valencia. Open 11 AM to 10 PM daily. El Salvadorian owned. Great baklava and a wide range of cheap and tasty food. Art from hell. W/A.

Cafe Picaro - Located on 16th btwn Guerrero and Valencia. Open 11 AM to 12 midnight daily. Wide range of food available at reasonable rates. Latino/a owned

and operated. Obnoxious graffiti avail. in bathrooms. W/A.

Artemis Cafe - Located on Valencia btwn 22nd and 23rd. Lesbian owned and operated. Showcase for womens entertainment. Food available. Hot women likewise. Call 821-0232 for entertainment info. W/A.

Lower Haight Street

Cafe International - Located on Haight at Fillmore. Open 8 AM to 11 PM daily. Indoor/ Outdoor seating. Moroccan owned and operated. Interesting assortment of food available. Reggae rockdown rasta recorded riddums. Not W/A.

Ground Zero - Located on Haight at Scott. Open 8 AM to 11 PM daily. Post punk death java at its finest. Evil jukebox available. Hang 'n' sneer with the spider people. W/A

Downtown

Natoma Cafe - Located on Natoma btwn Mission and Howard. Easy access from Moscone Center. Only cafe in the downtown area NOT corporate owned. Support independent business. Food available. Open only 7AM to 4PM Mon. thru Fri. W/

Food

There are many inexpensive and moderately priced places to eat in SF, especially in the Mission. (Note: if you're a vegetarian, expect to find lard at least in your tortilla, if not your refried beans, except for at Chapalita's. You might want to order whole beans.) Most listed below serve vegan and vegetarian food.

Inexpensive

Pancho Villa Taqueria 3071 16th St btwn Mission/Valencia

Taqueria Alten 2588 Mission btwn 21st/22nd Sts

Chapalita 16th St btwn Valencia & Guerrero (Your only chance for a truly vegetarian burrito in the Mission. You can get whole wheat tortillas and brown rice.)

Carrozi Burger 700 S. Van Ness at 18th St (For the best fries & onion rings.)

Holey Bagel Masonic at Haight

El Trebol 3324 24th St btwn Mission/Valencia

Puerto Alegre 546 Valencia btwn 16th/17th Sts

Moderate (\$3.75 — \$5.50 per entree)

Golden Wok Cafe (Chinese) 2278 Mission btwn 18th/19th

Longha's Kitchen (Chinese) 16th btwn Valencia/Guerrero

Country Cafe Sushi 2140 Mission btwn 17th/18th Sts

Lotus Garden (Veggie Chinese) 532 Grant

Rose Garden (Vietnamese) Haight & Fillmore

Ananda-Fuara (Veggie) 3050 Taraval & 41st Ave

Amazing Grace (Veggie) 216 Church near Market

Neecha (Thai) Haight & Fillmore

Nippon (Veggie sushi) SW corner Church & 15th

Sefi's (breakfast) 3198 16th & Guerrero

Gita's Indian Cuisine 1048 Market

Annalakshmi (Indian) 24 6th St & Market

Tulan (Vietnamese) 8 6th St & Market

More \$\$\$ but Good (\$4.50 up)

Royal Thai (Great Thai) 951 Clement St & 11th Ave

Red Crane (Veggie Chinese) 1115 Grant (Chinatown)

Welcome Mat (Caribbean) 807 Valencia

Greens (\$\$\$ veggie) Fort Mason Center Bldg 'A'

Real Good Karma (\$\$ Veggie) 501 Dolores & 18th St

Hot 'N Hunky (great burgers) 4039 18th St (near Castro), and Polk at Bush

Natural Foods Stores

Rainbow Grocery & Gen'l Store 1899 Mission & 15th St

Noe Valley Community Food Store 1599 Sanchez

Inner Sunset Comm. Food Store 1514 Irving St & 16th Ave

Whole Foods Haight Fillmore

Other Avenues Food Store 3930 Judah

Coffeehouses/Cafes (cake, sandwiches, beer, wine)

La Boheme 3318 24th St btwn Mission/Valencia

Clarion 2118 Mission btwn 17th & 18th Sts

Owl and Monkey 1336 9th Ave btwn Irving/Judah

Cafe Commons 3161 Mission

Tassajara 1000 Cole & Parnassus

Cafe Fanari 2773 24th St near York

Cafe Nidal 2491 Mission btwn 20th/21st Sts

Lunch places

In SOMA/Moscone area

Natoma Cafe - Natoma St @ New Montgomery between Mission and Howard. Sandwiches, salads, yuppie but not too expensive - try the Lemonade.

The Cookie Shop - New Montgomery between Mission and Howard. Great cheap sandwiches and great cookies

South Beach Grill - Corner of 2nd and Folsom. Hamburgers and diner stuff.

Crisps - 2nd between Mission and Howard. Salad Bar.

El Faro - 1st between Mission and Howard. Mexican - burritos, quesadillas. Cheap

Ming's - 2nd between Mission and Market. very cheap chinese food.

Tu' Lan Restaurant - Vietnamese. 6th St between Market and Mission. 862-0927.

Tina's Restaurant - Home cooking, coffee shop. Good breakfast place. 83 Eddy at Mason, 1 block from Market St. 982-3451.

Woolworth's counter. Powell & Market. More a cultural treat than a culinary one.

San Francisco Food Club. 8:00a.m. to 8:00 p.m. 24 Ellis between Stockton & Powell. Over 15 different food establishments under one roof, the only problem is trying to make up your mind.

Just Sandwiches. 6th and Bryant next to Hall of Justice. Convenient if your waiting to bail someone out of jail. (tell them Dean sent you).

Jade House Restaurant. Chinese 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. 662 Mission between 3rd and New Montgomery. 979-0545. All most every item on the menu is in the \$3.50 range.

Studebaker's. Retro 50s Coffee shop. Full bar. 22 Fourth St between Market & Mission directly across from the Marriott Hotel. Happy hour buffets. All you can eat for \$2.00.

Castro area eats.

Orphan Andy's. Coffee Shop open 24 hours. Castron and Market.

Bagdad Cafe. Coffee shop open 24 hours. Market at 16th.

Cock-A-Doodle-Do Fried Chicken. 18th and Collingwood

The Cove

Welcome Home

Without Reservations

ACTIVIST GUIDE TO BARS/CLUBS

The following bars range from ACT UP friendly to ACT UP frequented.

The I Beam - 1748 Haight Street (In The Haight). Sunday Tea Dance only 7:00 P.M. to Midnight. Disco/ House/Techno/Pop. Dance to Sweat (Rather Muscley). Pool. ACTUP friendly and somewhat frequented. Primarily Male. Not W/A..

The Box - 628 Divisadero Street (Western Addition)
Thursdays & Saturdays. Urban Hip Hop/Funk. Mixed Race and Gender. Very ACT UP Friendly/ Heavily ACT UP frequented. W/A.

The Detour - 2438 Market Street (In the Castro)
Great Eclectic/Cutting Edge Music. Dark/Heavy Neighborhood Cruise Bar. No dancing, Pool. ACT UP Friendly/heavily ACT UP frequented. Primarily male. Semi W/A.

Cafe San Marcos - 2367 Market Street (In The Castro) Primarily women, but mixed. Mainstream pop music. Pool, Outdoor decks. ACT UP friendly and frequented. Not W/A.

Amella's - Located on Valencia btwn 17th and 18th. Open nightly. Women's bar. W/A.

Chaos - Located at the Crystal Pistol on Valencia btwn 19th and 20th. Thursday nights only. Activist owned and operated. Pro Sex & Pro Choice. Mostly men, but Dyke/ drag friendly. Cover \$1. W/A.

Colossus - Located at Das Klub at 1015 Folsom. Saturday night only. 10 PM to 4 AM. Mostly men. Cover \$8. First floor W/A.

Dreamland - Located at 4th and Harrison. Sunday only. 10 PM to 2 AM. Cover. Mostly men, mostly disco. W/A.

Esta Noche - Located on 16th btwn Mission and Valencia. Latino/a owned and operated. Drag friendly. Mixed men, women and drag. Sometimes cover. W/A.

Female Trouble - Located at Nightbreak on Haight btwn Cole and Stanyan. Wednesday nights only. \$3. Rock n' Roll Dyke Bar. Live acts and diverse DeeJaying. Second home of ACT UP Women. Pro Sex, Leather accessible. W/A.

Kimo's - Located at 1351 Polk. Drag shows nightly. W/A.
Powerhouse - Located at 1347 Folsom. Mainly men. Dress code: no sweaters, no cologne. Levi/Leather bar. Not W/A.

Screw - Located at Naps Bar on 14th btwn Guerrero and Valencia. Friday night only. DJ's Mike and Lewis' ultimate stand around bar. Mixed. \$1. W/A.

S. F. Eagle - Located at 12th and Harrison. Outside patio. Leather Crowd. Amazing Sunday beer bash. W/A.

Stud - Located on 9th at Harrison. Mostly men, some straights. Dancing nightly. \$2 Fri/Sat. Not W/A.

Uranus - Located at the Endup at 6th and Harrison. Sunday nights only. Outside patio. GoGo dancers for boys and girls. Alternative music of all species. Not for the weak of heart or easily frightened. \$3 cover. Semi W/A.

Q - Located at the Kennel Club on Divisadero at McAllister. Friday nights only. Women only. More hot chicks than you can shake a dildo at. Cover. W/A.

Q.T. II - Located at 1312 Polk St. in the heart of S.F.'s male sex worker industry. Need we say more? Lounge acts on weekends. W/A.

The legal drinking age in California is 21. Beer, wine and liquor are sold in most grocery and corner stores throughout the city. It is illegal to have an "open container" of alcohol in public places; this means you could get busted or fined for drinking in a park or on the street. Purchases can be made any day of the week, until 2:00AM.

Barrooms must be closed from 2:00AM and 6:00AM; most stop serving at 1:30AM, and generally kick you out by 2:00. You must be 21, and have ID to prove it to enter most clubs and bars; very few commercial music clubs allow people under 21.

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